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 Remittances should be by registered letter, money order, draft or by express. When otherwise, the office cannot be responsible.
 All business communications should be addressed to J. L. Power, Harris Barksdale, Jackson, Miss.

The Registration Boards will be opened in due time. Remember to be among the first to have your name recorded, and see that your neighbor is also registered.

DOWN WITH THE WRECKERS—up with Retrenchment and Reform—is the motto inscribed upon the Democratic and Conservative banner in the approaching canvass.

Keep It Before the People.

That every man who has not been convicted of infamous crime will hereafter be permitted to vote. The Constitution of the State requires them to register. Let all do so.

THE CARROLLTON CONSERVATIVE.
 We have observed with pleasure the decided improvement in this paper. It is a large handsome sheet, reflecting credit on its publisher, and is conducted by D. H. Money, Esq., with ability and sound judgment. We have no exchange in our State which gives promise of more usefulness in the advocacy of sound principles. The people of Carroll ought to be proud of it.

Our friends of the Benton [Yazoo county] neighborhood have declared in favor of the Canton line of the Mobile and North-Western Railroad in preference to the Jackson route, under the impression that they will be left out in the cold if the latter is chosen. This feeling is natural under the circumstances. We have our choice of location. Still, if it is not realized, our hope will remain that the road will be built. We are for the greatest good to the greatest number.

HOW MUCH DO ASSESSORS AND COLLECTORS RECEIVE?—Our correspondent Z. does not appear to understand the report which was made by the Auditor of Public Accounts, Z. has not learned that rebel tax-payers have no right to know their money is spent by truly loyal officeholders. The six hundred thousand dollars appropriation bill shows that. When tax-payers had that right appropriation bills were itemized, but under the new order of things it is only necessary to call upon the Legislature for a few hundred thousand, and they are given and no questions asked. We predict that Z., will receive no response to his enquiries.

Even the stern heart of Old Oswatimie Flourney would have melted towards the "Eminent Man" in the presence of the Social Equality festivities, as described by the correspondent of the Vicksburg Times [Radical] at "the Mansion" on the 13th. His eyes would have danced with joy at the mixing of colors, and the odor was all that his olfactory could have craved. Oswatimie, who is honest in his advocacy of miscegenation, who has found but one circumstance to detract from his delight, and that was the absence of the bone and sinew of the colored population, who drive the dray and wield the axe and the hoe. The African element of the party was select. None were admitted except the eight dollar per diem "fellows"—or Big Yaller aid-camp—who with the white adventurers, scallawags and villainous lobby-pimps have been "gathering up the wreck."

As we have stated elsewhere, there is no reasonable ground of competition between Brandon and Jackson in the matter of locating the Mobile and North-Western Railroad. If the road should be carried to Brandon, it does not necessarily follow that Jackson will not be embraced in the line. Unless the company resolve to follow in the wake of the Mississippi Central, which can possibly offer no considerable inducement.

Read the registration law. Can you take the oath? If so, you can register and vote whether you held office or not. The disabilities under which you are placed by the 14th Amendment, only extend to holding office. If you held office before the war and afterwards took part in the rebellion (so-called) you cannot hold office now, unless your disabilities have been removed by Congress, but you can and should vote. Register!

In the list of grievances complained of by the Convention of South Carolina tax-payers against the Mongrel law-makers, was the one of passing appropriation bills without specifying the objects for which the public funds are expended. From this it appears that the sweeping and indefinite six hundred thousand dollar appropriation act of the Mississippi Wreckers, was in accordance with the South Carolina precedent. We were under the impression that the passage of such a measure was a pre-eminence of knavery to which no other body of Radical adventurers had ventured to aspire.

The Prairie News, edited by a disgruntled Republican, gives a first-rate notice of Ames and Perce—saying:

Ames and Perce have passed beyond the pale of recognition, and not worth the ink used in writing their names, so we'll dismiss them.

The dispatch of this morning indicates that the civil war in France is about ended, the French government troops have re-occupied Paris.

The Remedy Against the Collection of Illegal Taxes.

In Judge Simrall's masterly opinion dissenting from the decision of the majority of the Supreme Court (Judges Peyton and Tarbell) he announced that the right of tax-payers to remedy by injunction against illegal taxation, had been recognized and enforced, "unquestioned and unchallenged, as far back as our judicial records extend."

The legitimate conclusion from his argument was that the action of the Court was simply a revolutionary proceeding unknown to law and to custom, and a denial of justice to the tax-payers of the State, in the interest of the Ring of Plunderers who have usurped authority to enrich and aggrandize themselves at their cost.

The tax law itself is a monstrosity. No such scheme of oppression has ever before been imposed upon this people. And its intrinsically wicked features have been perverted into a worse engine of fraud and tyranny than was designed by its authors, through the acts of incompetent and dishonest officials.

The abuses thus practiced were admitted by Gov. Alcorn himself and graphically described in a message to the Legislature, which was called upon to interpose with additional legislation to check them. In testimony of the corruption and dishonesty of the officials charged with the execution of the law, their appointments, though of his own creation, were in many instances, canceled. And the Legislature itself was driven by the force of surrounding circumstances to provide by special act for the correction of what were termed "errors" in the assessment and valuation of property.

In proof that this extraordinary decision of the Court was in contravention of the "uniform, unbroken practice in this State"—and indeed that it was manufactured for this particular emergency in the struggle between the tax-payers and the tax-eaters—the fact might have been cited that since the occupancy of the bench of the Supreme Court by Judge Peyton who pronounced the recent decision, the right of remedy by injunction in a case precisely similar to the one recently decided, was distinctly declared.

It was a suit begun by original bill in equity in the Chancery Court of Tishomingo county to enjoin the Sheriff, D. F. Beall, from proceeding to sell the property of C. H. Reed & Co., for taxes. It was decided at the April Term, A. D. 1869, by the High Court of Errors and Appeals, when Thomas Shackelford was Chief Justice, and E. G. Peyton, and E. Jeffords were associate Justices. The case was lengthily argued, and the opinion of the Court is spread over fifteen pages of the Record Book of Opinions.

It was concurred in by all the Judges. The Judge delivering the opinion says: "The bill was filed in Chancery Court of Tishomingo county, (alleging) that 'the defendant in error (Sheriff Beall, of Tishomingo county) was 'about to collect said tax by levy and sale of property of appellants (C. H. Reed & Co.) An injunction was obtained.'"

After an elaborate review of the authorities, the Court said in conclusion: "We are therefore of the opinion, that the injunction should be made perpetual against the collection of the additional tax assessed by the Assessor of Tishomingo county upon the State Tax; and that the injunction should be dissolved so far as it enjoins the one hundred dollars State Tax, as assessed against the license of plaintiff in error."

"The Demurrer should have been overruled, in the cause, for it was good only as to a part of the bill. The demurrer will be overruled, and the cause remanded for further proceedings in accordance with this opinion."

The Mobile and North-Western Railroad.

The Canton Mail says they must and will have this important road go to that place, and speaks of what the people of "Old Rankin" will do. And calls upon the Brandon Republican to prove it. We will just state for the information of both papers that we have seen a draft of both the Canton route and the Jackson route in the hands of the Chief Engineer. Brandon is not touched in either. In the Jackson route it comes very near to Brandon, and by a little exertion on the part of the Brandon people we have no doubt but that the route could and would be somewhat changed for their benefit, taking Brandon in the Jackson route, should it be decided upon. If the Canton route is decided upon the Mobile road will cross the Vicksburg & Meridian road either at or very near Morton. Therefore, there is no antagonism between Brandon and Jackson, and Brandon will find out if she uses her influence for the Canton route that she has built up another competing market without benefiting herself.

That's What's the Matter.
 Sunday we overheard a conversation between two intelligent colored men upon the all-absorbing tax question. In which one of them remarked that "these fellows 'say the heavy taxes don't hurt the colored folks because they don't own 'any property, but I know better, for 'they put heavy taxes on the white 'people when they make contracts with 'us they deduct from our wages enough 'to help pay the taxes.'"

That colored man knew what he was talking about. If the negroes will vote for thieves who have come into the State to enrich themselves upon the labor and property of others, the white people should see to it that they bear at least a portion of the burthen which they voluntarily place upon themselves and the whole State.

COMPLETION OF THE ALABAMA AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD.—This important road which extends from Meridian to Chattanooga, and is two hundred and ninety-six miles in length, was finished on Monday night.

There is a girl in Wisconsin, who not only supports an invalid husband by working for her wages, but gives him a year to the support of her husband's grandfather.

ISSUES OF THE CANVASS.

The Bond Question.

Among other schemes that were proposed during the late session of the Legislature, and were not passed but remain suspended for action by the next Legislature should the Mongrels obtain control of that body—and which necessarily becomes an issue in the choice of members—is the scheme of making provision for the payment of the Bonds which the past generations of this people have refused to honor for the sufficient reason that they were fraudulent and unconstitutional.

The serious attempt which was made to accomplish this object, at the late session, failed from considerations of expediency. The Mongrels feared the consequences of such a step on their prospects, in the elections. Remove this obstacle by a new election, and an apparent endorsement of their course by a continuation of their rule by popular consent, and the deed will be done.

Proofs have accumulated that the speculators in these Bonds are laying their plans for securing a recognition of the pretended claim—the creation of "a new obligation"—and a special tax for its liquidation.

The use of money to procure the passage of a scheme of the kind is notorious, and the agents of the speculators are in the market with hundreds of thousands of dollars for the bribery of members. Nothing but the timely warning of the Democratic press which discovered the plot, and the precipitate movement of Morgan in the interest of the shapers, caused the miscarriage of the scheme at the late session. Postponed then, it will come up again, and its consummation will be assured if the same elements compose the next Legislature.

To prove that there is real occasion for this statement, we will cite the following letter addressed by an authorized agent of the Bondholders to the Hon. H. L. Duncan, Senator from Yazobusha county. Copies of the letter were also sent to other members who united with him in resisting the scheme at the threshold:

193, 194, 195, GRESHAM HOUSE,
 Old Broad Street,
 LONDON, 7 March, 1871.
 Hon. Sir: I address this letter to you because I find your name in the list of those who voted on the 7th February, on the question for the Resolution of Enquiry into the Status of the Repudiated Debt of Mississippi.

It is to be regretted that this Resolution of Enquiry was negative; because, if I may judge by the speech of the Lt.-Gov. H. C. Fowles very early in the debate, it is certain in the State of these debts, which this Mississippi is a debt in principal and interest amounting to over \$300,000,000. Where as the truth is that the \$2,000,000 loan through the Planter's Bank, with thirty years of interest at 6 per cent, added thereto makes only \$12,000,000. Allocated, then, two decades interest at 5 per cent, added thereto makes only \$12,000,000. Allocated, then, two decades interest at 5 per cent, added thereto makes only \$12,000,000. Allocated, then, two decades interest at 5 per cent, added thereto makes only \$12,000,000.

I venture to place before you that the question of the amount of the debt is, what amount of (new) Bonds the State should issue, equally to the loan of the State, and its ability to pay the same obligation. It must be borne in mind that the \$2,000,000 loan through the Planter's Bank, never had the legal debt; with regard to those issued through the Union Bank, their legal debt is now in question, and the \$2,000,000 loan through the Union Bank, with 30 years interest at 5 per cent, added thereto makes only \$12,000,000. Allocated, then, two decades interest at 5 per cent, added thereto makes only \$12,000,000.

But I repeat, for the most part of the past, but of the future, and of the compromise, which the State has made, to make, to restore her to her true position among her sister States.

This Committee, formally appointed at a public meeting of bondholders, held in London, Tuesday, 10th October, 1869, and with special reference to Mississippi Bonds, and to supersede the former Committee.

The members of the Committee have had experience in compromising and settling nearly every State debt, and in the South American States, and other duties and arrears; and they will be ready to entertain any fair and reasonable compromise, within the ability of the State to make, and to negotiate, or to execute any such compromise.

I beg to subscribe myself,
 EDWARD HAZLEWOOD,
 Chairman,
 To the Hon. Senator H. L. Duncan, Jackson, Mississippi.

There is no misunderstanding this letter. It reveals the plot fully. The movement of Morgan was in the interest of the Bondholders. The time and occasion was not discreetly chosen. The debt, which they claim amounts to eighteen million one hundred thousand dollars, according to the last census equals one-ninth of the value of all the property in the State. The holders of the bonds, which have passed into the hands of second, third and fourth parties, and were bought on speculation for a mere song, do not ask that the claim be paid "all at once."

They want to effect an arrangement for the issue of other bonds and the creation of a "new obligation," with the imposition of a tax to pay the interest and a part of the principal.

Our purpose now is not to argue the propositions contained in this letter, but to send out a warning to the tax-payers. Nevertheless it is not out of place to preserve the peace without officious outside intermeddling. In this respect it will serve a good purpose, and will, besides, answer as a warning against similar lawless expeditions.

But after all the affair was a small adventure at most. It was nothing comparable to the following account of a

MOB OF THREE THOUSAND.

in the loyal State of Pennsylvania.

SCRANTON, Pa., May 18.
 In consequence of the shooting of the two Welshmen yesterday, a mob of 3,000 excited people congregated near the bridge shaft, where the laborers had resumed work this morning, and demanded that the men come out and that W. W. Scranton, the superintendent, should come with them, that the mob might be avenged. With the utmost difficulty the soldiers could restrain the crowd until fresh troops arrived, when the men and Mr. Scranton were given safe conduct to the city. Mr. Scranton is now under arrest for complicity in the shooting and will have an examination this evening.

The Mayor has issued a proclamation closing all saloons, and ordering the police to disperse any riotous assemblage. It is thought that martial law will be proclaimed.

Crosses.—From every portion of the South, the same reports have come of the incalculable injury which crops have sustained from the excessive rains. Cotton has sustained the greatest damage. The loss is irreparable.

They came with money in their hands to buy up votes, and nothing but the near approach of the election when the parties to the contract would be put upon trial, saved the State from the crowing outrage. The names of these agents are well-known. They will swarm with the other vultures about the capitol if the Radical adventurers and their African allies should obtain control of the next Legislature untrammelled by the fear of the consequences that saved the tax-payers at the last session. The people should bear in mind that the pledges of these unscrupulous schemers will amount to nothing. A scallawag who has sold himself, soul and body to the persecutors of his own race and people will not do to trust, no matter what he may promise. As for the carpet baggers, their dishonesty and perfidy are written in the history of their acts, and by the testimony of Alcorn, who, while approving most of their infamous measures, has proclaimed in his messages, letters, official acts and public declarations their unworthiness of confidence.

The only safeguard in the election of members who are identified with the people in interest and sympathy, and whose character for integrity is above suspicion, and such men cannot be found in the Radical party. Adventurers who are known to have sold their votes, and who have obtained office notoriously for the purpose of trade and speculation, will not permit what they hold to be the trifle of a pledge of honor to stand between them and the accomplishment of their chief aim.

The Registration Law—The Election.
 In another column will be found the new registration law. The act itself is cumbersome machinery. The entire system of registration is wrong, as every measure must necessarily be which places an obstacle between the voter and the ballot-box. It is a species of inquisition which ought to be dispensed with as soon as the bona fide citizens of the State get control of their government. The maxims of the conservative reactionists will be to destroy every vestige of the machinery which the Radical usurpers have employed for the slaughter of their liberties.

The publication of this law affords a proper occasion to remind the people of the several counties of the importance of taking due interest in the coming elections. We do not advise immense mass meetings at present, and the creation of great popular excitement to the detriment of the indispensable industry of the State, but an earnest, quiet, and thoughtful consideration of the vital interests at stake, and a determination to reform the abuses that have disgraced its legislation for the past eighteen months. During this time, there has been no government of the people. It has been a rule of force and fraud in contempt of representative government.

In selecting candidates for the legislature, men of approved integrity, ability, conservative views, and thorough identification with the people should be selected. "Mississippians must rule Mississippi."

In the accomplishment of this end, no man's ambition—and no man's disinclination to serve the people—ought to stand in the way. The real questions of the canvass should be kept constantly in view. They are presented in the extravagance, corruption and tyranny of the Legislative body which has just adjourned. Taxes should be reduced and reforms instituted in all the departments of the State government. Obnoxious measures ought to be repealed, and members should be elected pledged against such schemes as the Five Million Railroad subsidy—the Penitentiary bill—and the Picked Cavalry and Change of Venue abominations. Some of these measures are stained with corruption, and others are the intended instruments of despotism. No side issues should be permitted to enter into the canvass. All true patriots must agree to disagree about such non-essentials as party names, and unite as one man for the rescue of the Government from the Wreckers.

The Pontotoc Sensation!
 Elsewhere we have copied an account of the reported Ku Klux raid on the quiet village of Pontotoc. It is from the fountain head of Radicalism, Flournoy's Equal Rights. All good citizens will deprecate the affair.

Fortunately the report carries with it an ample vindication of the conservative people of the community in which it occurred from any suspicion of complicity with it. On the contrary, their prompt action the plot of the maskers was brought to ruin. There are not half a dozen white Radicals in Pontotoc county, and these men who saved the great Mongrel Mogul's life to the country, and to whom he acknowledges his indebtedness, are his political opponents.

This affair must teach the authorities, if they are capable of being taught—that our law-abiding people are able to preserve the peace without officious outside intermeddling. In this respect it will serve a good purpose, and will, besides, answer as a warning against similar lawless expeditions.

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What do Assessors and Collectors Get?
 JACKSON, May 17, 1871.
 EDITORS CLARION: I wish to use the columns of your paper for the purpose of asking the following questions of the Auditor of Public Accounts. My reason for asking is, I have not been able to arrive at an answer by reading his report to the Legislature.

1st. What amount was paid Assessors of taxes for assessing State Tax of 1869.
 2nd. What amount was paid Collectors of taxes for collecting the taxes assessed by Assessors.
 3rd. What amount was paid into the State Treasury on account of the assessment made for the above purpose you will greatly oblige your fellow-citizens as well as

Incidents of the Enterprise Flood.

From the Courier.
 We take pleasure in recording the following noble deed of a colored man who resides in this city.

Several white men had capsized their boat near the double bridges, and were clinging to a raft almost in a drowning condition; Henry Dent heard their cries of distress, and after making repeated unsuccessful attempts to reach them with his boat by going up the stream, he returned to his house, hitched horses to a wagon, hauled the boat one half mile, and aided by Dr. McGee, succeeded in placing the unfortunate on terra firma.

Whilst the streets were submerged by five or six feet of water, Eugene Taylor and several colored men were boat riding, the colored men clung to a horse rack, but Eugene Taylor, who had been riding on the horse rack, and had just climbed into a tree, when it was engulfed by a large wave.

Joe Smith, colored, fell from the second story window of W. B. Smith & Co.'s store, and was killed. He was a colored man, and had sustained serious injuries, had it not been for the depth of the water. He was rescued by the Moody, and narrowly escaped drowning.

The Condition of the South.

The census returns of valuation at the South show how great have been the losses of property in this section by the war. Kentucky losses 104 millions, or about 20 per cent.; Mississippi losses 355 millions, or seven-tenths; Tennessee losses 59 millions, or nearly 20 per cent.; Florida losses 36 millions, or more than one-half; South Carolina losses 326 millions, or nearly two-thirds; Virginia losses 186 millions, or nearly two-sevenths. These losses are from 1860 to 1870. In 1860 the valuation of property in Georgia was \$618,232,387, and in 1870, it was \$202,563,557—a loss of \$415,668,830. The aggregate loss in the Southern States foot up about 1,200 millions.

When it is remembered that of the little that is left the clans of "Wreckers" have been "gathering up" whatever they could find to lay their hands upon, and have taxed these people without remorse, and stolen from them without compunction, besides depriving them of their political privileges, the extent of their wrongs and the trials upon their patience can be better imagined than described.

WANTED INFORMATION.—Will the Vicksburg Herald inform the public if all of Warren county's (miss-)representatives have put in their appearance since the adjournment? There is a rumor upon our streets that the carpet-bagger from New York, has returned to York-Street, after having borrowed between \$4,000 and \$6,000 from the slavag and negro members of the Legislature. The carpet-baggers are reported to have been too sharp for him. We know from several members that a portion of the money, at least, was borrowed, and now we wish to know if he has departed hence?

Register! Register!
 Be sure to register as soon as the books are opened, and advise your neighbor to do so likewise. Remember no man is disfranchised. The 14th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, only prevents those who held office before the war and afterwards took part in the rebellion, from again holding office. It deprives no person of the right of suffrage. You must register or you cannot vote. Your military registration papers will not be of no service.

Judge Cofer, who was Provost Marshal General of Joseph E. Johnston's army in the late Confederate States, has properly decided, that colored men are citizens, and have the right to testify in civil cases; that it is necessary for their protection in the enjoyment of the rights guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States to citizens; and that a State Judge is bound by the clause in the State Constitution, prescribing the oath of office, to uphold the Federal Constitution as the supreme law of the land.

The Handsome Democrat, as if by authority, says that Judge Chandler is opposed to the apportionment villany by which a number of counties in the State are deprived of representation in the Legislature, and a large number of white voters are virtually disfranchised. Now, let him follow the example of Representative Roane of Pike, and others, and proclaim his separation from the party which has perpetrated the wrong.

We shudder at the contemplation of the narrow escape of Flournoy from the diabolical plot of the masked marauders. What would we have done for the gospel of straight-out Mongrelism, if his light had been quenched forever? And who would have cared for Sanbo then?

Will Do Stand Up.

The Democracy of Kentucky—not the traditional Democracy of that State—but the new-born party representing the intelligence and solid material of both the old parties and combining a majority of fifty thousand of all the voters of the State—in their recent Convention adopted the following platform:

1st. In favor of universal and unqualified suffrage.
 2nd. Equitable taxation, so that each section of the country shall bear its proper share, and no more.
 3rd. The restoration of all the rights of the States under the Constitution, and firm opposition to any and every effort to repeal the Ku Klux bill and the Congressional Election law.

4th. A modified endorsement of the recent Democratic Congressional Address to the American people.
 5th. A firm and strong denunciation of the American people to prevent all local disorder, and to put down all resistance to law and authority, by laws enacted by its own legislature, and administered by its own courts.

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Representative Roane, of Pike.

The following is the strong protest of Mr. W. H. Roane, Representative from Pike, against the Apportionment Villany. Mr. Roane was elected as a Republican, but has been compelled to sever his connection with the Republican party in consequence of the extravagance and corrupt partisan spirit which has shaped its policy under the lead of the adventurers by whom it has been exclusively controlled. Mr. Roane had the misfortune to represent a constituency having a majority of whites, and therefore they among others were believed by the Mongrels to have no rights which the Legislature was bound to respect.

In addition to this protest, the Representative from Pike joined in the one remonstrating against the Five Million Railroad subsidy. It was under the conviction aroused by these and similar inquiries of the Radical leaders, that he openly avowed his disconnection from their party before the adjournment of the Legislature.

MR. SPEAKER:
 The undersigned begs leave most respectfully to protest against the passage this day of S. B. 358, known as the Apportionment Bill, because it gives to the county of Pike but one Representative, while it gives to other counties, having a smaller number of votes, two Representatives. This is manifestly a gross violation of the Constitution which provides for representation "according to the number of qualified electors in each." Article 4, Section 3. It is also contrary to the true principles of Republican government.

W. H. ROANE.

A Costly Policy.

The Meridian raid investigation undertaken by the Legislature was a usurpation of authority which belonged to another branch of the State government; and it was a costly one at that. The investigation was a ridiculous abortion absurdly practiced by the Mongrels for partisan effect, but as the people expected nothing sensible or praiseworthy from that quarter the little game would not have attracted attention except for its expense. The item of \$332 to W. H. Furniss "as clerk," will not escape observation. The allowance is out of all proportion to the service rendered. But it may have been imagined that something must, ought to be done at the expense of the people to bind up the wounds of this "man and brother" who lately figured with Werkes before the Liberty court in the matter of the Library books, and was turned out of the office of Circuit Clerk of Warren county, for his connection with that affair. We make no objection to the allowances to the members of the committee, except to denounce the whole proceeding as a usurpation and a contemptible partisan game at the cost of the people, who have to foot the bill.

TO THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI:
 GENTLEMEN—Your Joint Committee appointed under a resolution of the House of Representatives, passed March 24th, 1871, entitled "A Resolution in relation to the raid on Meridian," beg leave to submit the following report:

In compliance with the provisions of said Resolution, your Committee repaired to the city of Meridian, and having organized, proceeded to take such testimony as could be obtained, and so continued until the 4th day of April, when the Committee adjourned to meet in the city of Jackson on the following Monday, and have since that time taken additional testimony, all of which is herewith respectfully submitted.

CHAIRMAN OF JOINT COMMITTEE.
 O. C. FRENCH.
 We most respectfully submit the following itemized account of expenses incurred in prosecuting their investigation. A certified copy of which is filed in Auditor's office.

Am't paid Hon. J. M. Stone, expenses \$33 00
 " W. H. Gibbs, " 25 00
 " C. Caldwell, " 50 00
 " O. C. French, " 34 00
 " W. L. Hemmingsway, 34 92
 " W. J. Willing, " 30 50
 " J. F. Sessions, " 27 30
 " W. H. Furniss, as clk \$25 00
 " M. Shugness, " 77 52
 " For printing, " 20 00
 " By Chairman, a witness fees and transportation, 230 00
 Am't paid by temporary employes, witness fees and transportation, 72 50
 Total, \$1,154 92

O. C. FRENCH,
 Chairman Joint Committee.

A Specimen of Mongrel Legislation.

The bill described below did not see the light in the official journal of the Legislature. Therefore the public will have no opportunity of judging its character except by the description of the Governor. If the portrayal be correct, it must have been a hideous contrivance—"informal, contradictory, grossly extravagant, unequal, inequitable"—in a word, a double concentrated compound of Radical ignorance and dishonesty. We are bound to accept this testimony in the absence of proof to the contrary, and from the well-established character of the body that executed it.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

JACKSON, May 13, 1871.

To the Members of the House of Representatives.

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to acknowledge in which it originated, an Act in relation to fees and salaries of officers and judges of the State, and in which I have conceived of duty, to approve it. It is informal, contradictory of itself, grossly extravagant, unequal, inequitable, and in a word, a double concentrated compound of Radical ignorance and dishonesty. We are bound to accept this testimony in the absence of proof to the contrary, and from the well-established character of the body that executed it.

PROTEST AGAINST THE FIVE MILLION RAILROAD SUBSIDY.

The following protest was entered on the journals of the House against this scheme to which we have heretofore alluded, and the provisions of which we will discuss at length so that the people may be warned in time to repeat it before they become involved in the vexatious and difficulties which will attend its attempted execution. The names of the Republicans who signed the protest are italicized:

MR. SPEAKER:
 We most earnestly protest against the passage of an Act to encourage internal improvements in the State, giving a subsidy of four thousand dollars per mile of railroad to be hereafter constructed. We consider this action of the Legislature in direct opposition to the wishes of all the tax-payers of the State except those personally interested, and as Representatives of the already tax-ridden people of the State, we present this our most solemn protest and ask that it be spread on the Journal of the House.

H. M. Street,
 C. L. Mitchell,
 J. V. Walker,
 S. H. Wood,
 E. A. Collins,
 D. G. Graham,
 E. Currie,
 S. H. Hunt,
 W. B. Alexander,
 W. B. Snodden,
 G. L. Donald,
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